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098674-0340

General information	
Study design	Retrospective
Study period	1990-1995
Study location	Sweden
Study population	All Swedish citizens
Study sample	100,000
Study response	95%
Study follow-up	10 years
Study outcome	Incidence of cancer
Study limitations	Retrospective design, potential for bias
Study strengths	Large sample size, high response rate
Study conclusions	Increased incidence of cancer in Sweden
Study references	1. [1] 2. [2] 3. [3] 4. [4] 5. [5] 6. [6] 7. [7] 8. [8] 9. [9] 10. [10]
Study keywords	Cancer, incidence, Sweden, retrospective
Study abstract	The incidence of cancer in Sweden has increased significantly over the past decade. This study, which is a retrospective analysis of data from the Swedish Cancer Registry, shows that the incidence of cancer has increased by 10% over the past 10 years. The increase is most pronounced in the incidence of lung cancer, which has increased by 20% over the past 10 years. The increase in the incidence of cancer is likely due to a combination of factors, including changes in lifestyle, environmental factors, and improvements in diagnostic techniques. The study also found that the incidence of cancer is higher in men than in women, and that the incidence of cancer is higher in urban areas than in rural areas. The study concludes that the incidence of cancer in Sweden has increased significantly over the past decade, and that this increase is likely due to a combination of factors, including changes in lifestyle, environmental factors, and improvements in diagnostic techniques.
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